

WHOLE NO. 29

of which were lost:

T. B. Alexander, Esq., observed that he did not wish to go further, and his only object was to have embodied in one law the provisions now contained in numerous laws already enacted. The present law gives to the officers of justice, the power to take up all free children of color that are found without any visible means of support; but he desired that those free blacks who have the means to instruct their children, shall be independent of this law, and be permitted to educate and rear them up under their own immediate control. There are certain national feelings and ties alike known to the black as the white, and these we must respect. Gentlemen have claimed the power to force from our borders the whole free colored population; but he would warn gentlemen to forego indulging these ultra principles. He claimed for them the privilege of choosing for themselves their future homes. He asked, on behalf of the free part of this class of people, those natural rights which we ourselves enjoy. He objected to severing the bonds which united them in consanguinity and affinity. The proposition does not, it is true, touch the parent; yet it wreaths from him the dearest object of his affection, and enslaves it under the flattering garb of apprenticeship; and then, as though still eager for greater infliction, it compels him to quit the state.

Dr. Dennis Claude moved to strike out the year 1844, and insert 1848. The time allowed, he continued, was too short; humanity and justice demanded an extension of time. In all our acts we should avoid, as far as possible, inflicting upon this class of people any hard or unjust execution that might cause the least objection on their part to comply with its requisitions.

18. "That no meeting of negroes for any purpose shall be permitted after sunset and all laws inconsistent with this provision be repealed."

19. "That if any free negro who may have a licence from any Christian denomination either to preach or exhort shall hold or attend any meeting prohibited by law, he shall, for the first offence, be subject to fine and imprisonment, and for the second offence shall be sold out of the state."

20. "Any retail dealer who shall sell or give to any negro, slave or free, or the agent of any such negro, any spirituous liquor, or wine, or shall otherwise, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating drink to or for a negro, to be liable to a fine of \$100, one half to be paid to the informer."

This last proposition also contained a clause, which was stricken out, prohibiting any person from giving liquor to a negro? T. S. Duckett, Esq., moved to strike out the latter clause of the proposition, impose penalties on retail dealers, and thus prevent the inducement held out to slaves to resort to those places where they now resort and where they imbibe evil habits; but do not carry the matter to the ridiculous extent contemplated by your proposition.

Walter W. W. Bowie, Esq., remarked that it might not be deemed proper by the Convention to strike out the words proposed; but it was not in their power to curtail human charity. I know, continued Mr. B., this privilege to give has been much abused; for it is well known how very liberal our retailers are, and how easy it is to procure ardent spirits of them in the way of a gift. They hand you or your servant the glass with one hand, while they hold out the other for a gift in return in the shape of pay for the drink. And it is at these very establishments, prohibited by law from retailing ardent spirits, our slaves and the free people of the state go to get their drink. No, sir, to give, with him, has a double meaning. It is here that our slaves contract evil and ruinous habits; and at the prevention of this practice doubles your proposition proposes to strike; but I tell you that the latter portion of it will prove powerless.

C. Spence, Esq., submitted to the Convention the following propositions, which, after a few explanatory remarks from Mr. S. were adopted.

21. "To repeal the provision of the act of 1827, ch. 15, so far as inconsistent with this provision: 'any person or persons who shall persuade, entice, aid, or assist a slave to run away from his master, owner, or employer, and any person who shall harbor or conceal any slave or slaves, knowing him or them to be runaways—and the fact of his or her being on the premises owned, rented, or occupied, by a free negro or negroes to be prima facie evidence of such knowledge—shall be liable to be indicted, and upon conviction shall, if white, undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than—years, and if such a person shall be a free negro and convicted of this offence, he shall be sold out of the State, and the whole of the proceeds of such sale go to the informer who shall be a competent witness in an action against such negro, or negroes; and if such negro be a slave of life or term of years, he shall, upon conviction, be sold out of the state, and his full value paid to the owner.'"

22. "To repeal that part of the 21 section of the act of 1839, ch. 124, which says: 'That the party applying for such grant (to sell a vicious negro who is a slave for a term of years) has particularly and distinctly notified such slave of the existence and effect of such law, and that this information has failed to correct his or her habits, before they proceed to issue any such grant or authority.'"

Another proposition was passed recommending an increase of license to travelling pedlars to \$200.

And, after the appointment of a committee, the names of which I have already given you, to memorialize the Legislature with regard to the above propositions, and passing a complimentary resolution to the presiding officers, the Convention adjourned sine die.

It is due to the Convention to remark that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout all their deliberations. I unintentionally gave the name of Wm. D. Bowie, Esq. in reporting the remarks of Thomas F. Bowie, Esq. as already published in your paper of Friday.

DECEMBER.—A case was closed in Baltimore County Court yesterday which has been in progress for some days. The action was brought by plaintiff to recover an amount of money for board of defendant's wife. It seems that she, from ill treatment, had been compelled to leave her husband and to take shelter with the plaintiff's father. Defendant failed to satisfy, as he attempted, the fair reputation of his wife, or to sustain any of the base charges brought against her. The Court, after having patiently heard the case, and being convinced of the perfect innocence of the lady in question, gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the full amount claimed. The decision, observed the Court, was in accordance with the law which he said, if a man ill treats his wife, and she, by his neglect and improper treatment, be thrown upon the world, any person might receive her and provide for her. The husband in such case, should pay for her maintenance. The course pursued by the husband in leaving him, and that shown to be such as to justify her in leaving him, and that in all such cases the husband is bound for the maintenance of his wife, if she behave with decorum, the matter with whom she may take refuge.

RIGHT OF PETITION—CONGRESS.

House—January 19th.

The SPEAKER then announced the next order of business to be the presentation of petitions and memorials, under the suspension of the rule of the 7th instant. The SPEAKER then called for petitions and memorials, commencing where the call was suspended on a former day, with the State of Kentucky. They were presented by the following gentlemen, and were appropriately referred.

Kentucky—Messrs. Arnold, Turney, Waterson, C. Johnson, C. H. Williams, Caruthers, and Milton Brown. Georgia—Messrs. Warren, Habersham, Gamble, and McCrellin.

Mr. MERIWETHER gave notice of leave to introduce two bills, the titles whereof were not heard by the Reporter, nor found on the Journal.

South Carolina—Messrs. Pickens and Campbell. [A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States by the hands of ROBERT TRELAW, Esq., his Secretary.]

North Carolina—Messrs. McKay, Williams, Stanley, Washington and Graham. Virginia—Messrs. Goggin, Hopkins, Barton, Summers, Powell, Stearns, Mallory, Harris, Stuart, Talliaferro, and Smith.

Maryland—Messrs. Sollers, Mason, Kennedy, Williams, and Johnson.

Delaware—Mr. Rodney.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Toland, Plumer, and Henry. [Mr. HENRY presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, against limiting or impairing the constitutional right of petition, and praying that petitions for the abolition of slavery may be placed on the same footing as all others.]

Mr. H. moved the reference of the petition to a select committee.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL moved to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. LINN asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were: Yeas 84, nays 66.

YEAS—Messrs. Landolf, W. Andrews, Barton, Bidlack, Boyd, A. V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, W. Butler, W. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. G. Caldwell, John Campbell, Wm. D. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Coles, Cross, Garrett, Davis, Dawson, Dean, Delany, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, C. A. Floyd, Francis, Goggin, Gordon, Green, Gwin, Habersham, Harris, H. H. Howard, Hunter, John C. Johnson, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Jack, William Cost Johnson, Keim, Lewis, Abraham McClellan, R. McClellan, Mallory, Marchand, P. F. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhall, Partridge, Payne, Pearce, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Profitt, Rayner, Rodney, Reynolds, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Sollers, Spriggs, Stanley, Stearns, John T. Stuart, Summers, Sweeney, Talliaferro, Richard W. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Van Buren, Wallace, Washington, Waterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams—93.

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So the petition was laid on the table.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Marchand, W. W. Irvin, Bidlack, and James.

[Mr. JAMES presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania in relation to certain alleged violations of the Constitution in the freedom of speech and of the press, &c. &c.]

The question of reception was raised by Mr. WISE.

And a motion was made by Mr. Hopkins to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. JAMES asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were: Yeas 88, nays 73.

So the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. JAMES also presented another petition, praying Congress to look into the laws of the District and Territories, and repeal every thing therein inconsistent with the Declaration of Independence, and the principle of doing to others as you would be done by.

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Mr. GRANGER presented a petition in relation to the transmission of publications of pamphlets (as the Reporter thinks) through the Post Office.

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Pending which, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, The House adjourned.

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So the question of reception (and the petition with it) was laid on the table.

Petitions and memorials were presented by the following members, and were appropriately referred:

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Pennsylvania—Messrs. Marchand, W. W. Irvin

POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

Queen of the West! that sittest in pride,
And backward to the skies dost fling
The sun's clear glance; upon the side
Of thine own river glorifying;
Thou seem'st awaked by fairy hands;
So late the broad old forest spread,
Where now thy pomp of beauty stands—
Where now thy light of power is shed.

Queen of the West! a noble throne,
The God of nations yields to thee,
A golden scepter all thine own,
To sway o'er minds that yet are free—
And gems of wisdom heavenly fair,
He offers to adorn thy brow:
But why doth thy scepter wear
The fearful stain that fouls it now?

Queen of the West! we look to thee
To see the flag of Truth unfurled:
First in her ranks thou wilt mightiest be,
The leader of our western world.
From boasting lips thy name hath rung,
Afar through all this spreading vale:
But deeds that well might be unsung,
Have mingled in the echoing tale.

Queen of the West! thy robes are soiled,
That should with purity be shined,
Thy locks, of virtue's wreath, are spoiled,
And swamp-weeds in their place are twined:
The heart which Truth hath striven to warm,
Is yielded to disgrace, and shame,
And thy reforms shun reform,
Ifranked with a hated name.

Thy golden scepter o'er the heart,
With scornful hand thou'lt cast aside,
Hast bid thy sorrowing friends depart,
And shelter to the oppressed denied:
To tyrant power thy knee is bowed,
And groveling homage stains thy name,
Freedom is crushed beneath thy tread,
And Honor wears the blush of shame.

Lorain county.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

BY JOHN FIERPONT.

THE LIBERTY BELL.—The Liberty Bell—
The tocsin of freedom and slavery's knell,
That a whole long year has idle hung,
Again is wagging its clamorous tongue!

As it merrily swings,
Its notes it flings
On the dreary ears of planters and kings,
And gives them a token
Of manacles broken;

And all that the prophets of freedom have spoken,
With tongues of flame,
(Like those which came
On the men who first spoke in the Saviour's name)
Comes over their souls,
As death-bells knoll,

Or the wheels of coming thunder roll!
Our Liberty Bell—
They know it well,
The tocsin of freedom and slavery's knell!

Our Liberty Bell! let its startling tone
Abroad o'er a slavish land be thrown!
Nay, on the wings of the north-east wind,
Let it reach the isles of the Western Ind—
Those isles of the son,
Where the work is done,

That, here at the North, is but just begun,
Let the Bell be swung,
Till old and young,
That dwell New England's hills among,
Shall wake at the peal,
And, with holy zeal,

Beside their mountain altars kneel,
And pray that the yoke
From the necks may be broke
Of the millions who feel the "continual stroke"
Of the despot's rod;
And that Earth's green sod

No more by the foot of a slave may be trod.
Let the Liberty Bell ring out—ring out!
And let freemen reply with a thundering shout,
That the gory scourges and clanking chains,
That blast the beauty of southern plains,
Shall be stamped in the dust;

And that three-gorged Lust,
That glows on his helpless bond-slave's breast,
Ere long shall see
That slave set free,
And joining in Liberty's Jubilee,
That Jubilee song!

"O Lord, how long
Must the world wait for that Jubilee song!
Yet, come it must;
Jehovah is just,
And his truth and his Spirit we cheerfully trust.
That truth to tell
Comes the Liberty Bell,
And that Spirit shall make it strike slavery's knell."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Friend of Man,
Extracts from a Letter from one of Gerrit
Smith's Tennessee Correspondents,
—, E. TENNESSEE, Nov. 27th, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—I received a paper from you,
the Friend of Man, of Oct. 5th, by which I
learn that you have purchased the freedom of
those colored persons in Mississippi, of whose
residence you inquired of me some time last
spring. I suppose them to be the same. Samuel
and his family will, I have no doubt, feel
grateful to you for your act of kindness to them,
and will, I hope, make a good improvement of
their freedom.

I returned to this town from —, two
days since. During my sojourn, many inci-
dents came to my knowledge, which may inter-
est the philanthropist,—much that gives us ad-
ditional ground to hope that the cause which
interests us in making progress in East Tennes-
see.

You will probably recollect, that I suggested
the possibility, some three years since, that E.
Tennessee might be detached from the other
part of the State, and made a separate and free
State. I had hopes, even then, that such might
be the result. Afterwards, I was in so much
doubt, that I almost despaired of seeing it ac-
complished soon, if ever. From my first arri-
val in this state, I have endeavored to convince
those with whom I became acquainted, that
those who division would contribute to the well-
being of East Tennessee; that the natural re-
sources of the country were its minerals, agri-
cultural and manufacturing resources; that with
free labor; with well-directed industry; a home
market for the farmer; such legislation as would

encourage improvements, in the useful arts, and
withal protect the virtuous, would increase its
wealth and prosperity. During the year past,
this has been a good deal discussed in private
circles, and appeared to meet with favorable
consideration by influential, good citizens. It is
now popular in all East Tennessee. On Mon-
day and Tuesday of this week, I attended the
Internal Improvement Convention of East Tennes-
see, at Knoxville. This subject was discus-
sed in that Convention, both days. Not a single
opponent appeared. The Convention ad-
journing to meet again on Monday, the 13th day
of October, when a more full attendance is ex-
pected. There are three political newspapers in
Knoxville, all of which will now advocate the
policy of separating East from West Tennessee.
The other papers in East Tennessee will, so far
as I am informed, give their support to the mea-
sure. Mr. Williams, the member of Congress
from Knoxville, is with us. I am disposed to
believe that our delegation in Congress will
unitedly favor it.

Those who hope by this means to exterminate
slavery in E. Tennessee, think it will be
prudent to say but little on that subject until the
act of separation is determined; and that then
we must make a united effort to carry that mea-
sure.

I should suppose there could be no doubt but
a very large majority of our people would vote
for the termination of slavery without delay.—
The surrounding slave States would take the
alarm, and no doubt make strenuous efforts to
counteract a policy, which they deem destruc-
tive to their interests.

The friends of the slave would have an open
field and an opportunity to meet the advocates
of slavery in debate. In this native citizens
would have one advantage over those from the
free States. They would be among their ac-
quaintances; would be well acquainted with the
modes of reasoning among their fellow citizens.
Enough of these could be found ready to en-
gage in the cause; with them there should be
some from the northern States, who would ex-
plain to them the superior advantages of free
over slave labor.

As to the mode of conducting the very impor-
tant measure now in contemplation, there are
men better qualified than myself to judge.—
Among the number is my worthy friend —.

He is known in all parts of East Tennes-
see. Although a self-taught man, he has tal-
ents, is honest in the cause, is a man who, be-
yond most others, has the esteem and good will
of the community. He expects to leave next
month for —, to return in the spring.—

Quite recently the Colonization Society re-
quested him to use his influence in procuring the
liberation of slaves to go to Liberia. He has
consented to do so, not because he has con-
fided that that is much to advance the cause of
emancipation. But some will liberate their
slaves for that purpose, who would not consent
to do so to have them remain here. In the first
place, they are objects of persecution; in the
next, the laws of the State make it difficult to
liberate them to remain here. Mr. C. thinks
he shall obtain the liberation of a number, who
will be of great use in civilizing and Christianiz-
ing Africa. It is true, that many slaves in E.
Tennessee maintain excellent characters as pro-
fessing Christians, and I shall hope they would
be very useful in Africa.

Mr. — stated to me, that he fully united
in opinion with the abolitionists, and was ready
to give the cause his most efficient support.
On my return, I spent a night with —
in —, a country, I met at his house
Rev. Mr. — a Professor in the — Col-
lege. They, with a young friend, were met to
concert measures to advance the cause. When
I was at his house on my way down, Mr. —
informed me, that they had a meeting appoint-
ed at one of the churches to discuss the subject
of the abolition of slavery. He informed me,
that their meeting was well attended. No dis-
order or disturbance took place. Another meet-
ing was appointed in the county for next
month. The prospects there are very encourag-
ing.

I met with the Post Master of —. He
is a man of ardent feeling, is a good deal animat-
ed in the cause, and will, I have no doubt,
make a good use of any thing sent to him on the
subject.

Mr. — Post Master, — with
whom I became acquainted is in favor of a sepa-
ration of the State, and for the total abolition
of slavery. Through him much good may be
done. He is a man of influence both in and out
of the church.

I called to see the venerable Samuel John-
stone. I had a wish to see him. His son re-
quested me to visit his father. I found him at
work near his house, clearing some new ground
with a colored man, that he had made free many
years ago. He is now about 80 years of
age, active and industrious. His white locks
and venerable appearance much reminded me
of the venerable Dr. Johnson, whom I used to see
at Stratford in Conn. when I was a youth.—
Mr. Johnstone conversed much on the subject
of slavery. He said, the children of Israel were a
long time in bondage, but their oppressors had
to let them go, and were visited with severe
judgments,—that the slaves in our country would
be liberated, and he believed their oppressors
would be visited with the severe displeasure of
the Almighty. He said much on the cruelties
he had witnessed, and of those transpiring now.

Some years ago, he saw 300 slaves in Knox-
ville, a large proportion of whom were chained.
There is now near him a slave dealer by the
name of Upton, who had collected about 30
slaves, which he had in a private prison, await-
ing their removal to Louisiana. Among them
was one from the neighborhood of Knoxville,
who had been taken from his family. He es-
caped with the intention of going back to see
his family again. They pursued him, and in
taking him, struck him with a club across the
loins so as to disable him. He was then lying
in a dangerous state, with but little prospect of
recovery.

My aged friend is a member of the Seceder's
Church. Their clergyman lives in — Co.
Something like a year ago, this clergyman was
in S. C. Duty led him to express his senti-
ments on the subject of slavery. They tarred
and feathered him, and gave him much rough
usage.

Mr. Johnstone has a large farm, I think the
best cultivated that I saw in the county. In his
pursuits for mercy, he does not forget the
poor. He said he was happy to hear, that the
abolitionists were increasing in number and in-
fluence. He felt that their labors might be
crowded with success. The good man did not
conceal his opinions, but expressed them with
an open, undisguised frankness, which testified
how much he loved the cause. He spoke with
ardent feelings of those who had been active in
the cause. I inquired if he would not like to
correspond with them,—he raised his hand to
show me that it was said. He said he wrote
with difficulty, but said he, if there is any who
wish, I will try.— I told him I thought they
would send him some pamphlets and papers.—
He said he should receive them with pleasure;

he would wish them addressed to Madisonville,
Monroe Co., E. Tenn.

East Tennessee contains 18,000 square miles,
11,450,000 acres, one-half 5,728,000, may be
profitably applied to agricultural purposes;
3,000,000 acres are lime stone land; 3000
square miles produce bituminous coal; none
better. Some anthracite is found, but none ex-
tensively explored. Navigable streams, Tennes-
see, Holston, French Broad, Nolichucky,
Clinch, Hiwassee. Lesser rivers, Powell, Em-
ery, Tellico, Watanga. There are more than
a thousand streams suitable for driving machin-
ery of every description, with any power. And
one of every quality found every where. Lead,
Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Marble, Gypsum,
Gold, Silver, Salt Petre in caves, Alum, Cop-
peras, Epsom, Nickel. We have specimens of all
the above, and can readily give further in-
formation as to their localities. The mines are
but little wrought. Those of Gold and Silver
are in the — District. Gold has been
found to some profit; some Silver, but none has
been extensively worked. Further up the
mountain range, specimens of silver ore have
been found united with lead and antimony.—
The iron, coal, marble and lime are the most
useful, and so abundant that they add nothing to
the market value of lands, or very little.

Among the motives the philanthropist should
urge for the abolition of slavery, that of religious
and moral obligation will have great influence.
But with those who are most influenced by such
a motive, few own slaves, and as a general rule
none of them are slaveholders from principle.—
They either hold them by descent, or have pur-
chased them to save them from a worse fate.
Many have done so, who believed they were re-
deeming a race of humanity. Whether mistaken or
not in that opinion, they will give aid in abol-
ishing the institution. By those who own slaves
as a matter of gain, a candid argument to
prove that it is not profitable, will be listened to
with attention. Now, in the extreme depres-
sion that prevails at the South, particularly in
this State, is a favorable time to bring this to
their attention. Every movement made to in-
troduce manufactures, will be received with en-
couragement and approbation.

I commenced this letter after nine o'clock,
much fatigued, and must ask you to make allow-
ance for errors and a want of method.— It would
not be expedient to say much about the object
of separating East from West Tennessee, but I
will advise you from time to time.

With great respect, I am your most
Obedient servant.

Calves Among Sheep.

Some farmers who have kept calves among
sheep, recommend this method as decidedly su-
perior. We have tried it with success, and no-
ticed a great improvement in calves in a month
or two after being put with sheep, when the
sheep and calves were fed with hay only, the
same as previously given to the calves.

The digestive powers of young cattle are very
strong, and well calculated to dispose of coarse
fodder, and on such fodder it is generally allow-
ed that they do the best. Whether the calves
receive an advantage from the coarse fodder on
which they mostly subsist when with sheep, as
the sheep readily pick out the finest, or the
dung and stale of sheep dropped on the fodder
has a good effect, we cannot tell.

The ribs of sheep are sometimes found to pos-
sess medicinal virtues for other stock. We
once owned a sick horse, whose disorder seem-
ed proof against other medicine, and by keep-
ing him wholly on sheep's ribs, which were
mostly raked out of the manure, where they had
lain for a month or two, and which were readi-
ly eaten, a speedy cure was produced. We
knew not enough of homeology to determine
what the disorder was. It was attended with
a severe cough, loss of appetite, leanness and
general debility.

I have been stated, and by our observation con-
firmed that calves that run with sheep are never
infested with lice, and not liable to disorders;
and this method of taking care of them is very
convenient, as they may be kept in a yard with
the sheep, separate from the other cattle, and
watered in the morning before other cattle are
turned out, which are liable to disturb or injure
them. After the stronger cattle are housed early
in the evening, the calves may again go to the
water in peace and safety.

When calves run with sheep, it may be well
to tie them up a part of the time in the latter
part of the winter or in the spring, else they will
be more difficult to manage the second winter,
if not accustomed to confinement, and frequent
handling to tame them the first winter.

We have never known the practice of keep-
ing calves among sheep to be pursued extensiv-
ly, therefore we recommend it for experiment,
as it is highly approved of by all who have tried
it, as far as our information extends. Please
try this way and report to us the result.—Far-
mer's Journal.

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The interests of Protestant Christianity, literature,
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moral enterprise of the age, and to the
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any other country.

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all those subjects most directly connected with MAN'S
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A. Burnett, respectfully invites his friends and the public
in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and
Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all atten-
tion will be paid to their orders, and the same promptly
executed.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY.

December 22nd, 1841.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Nel-
son, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work
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tion, published by the American Tract Society.

D. D. NELSON.

Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

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WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JES. PRIESTLEY
PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no
hesitation in pronouncing them the best. *Antibiliary
Medicine* that we have ever used in our families. We
are acquainted with several families in this city who
give them the preference to all other kinds, on
account of their mildness, and at the same time, cer-
tainty of action.—N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these
valuable Antibiliary Pills have been sold in the
United States, Canada, West India, Mexico, and Texas,
since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-
five.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day
they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr.
Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who
have used them give them the preference to all other
kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and
easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same
time; though, in their operation, producing neither
sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestley Peters,
Dear Sir—I have used your valuable Pills
these last four years, in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Com-
plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a
majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever
used.

For Sick or Nervous Headache, or Bilious Fever, I
would recommend Peter's Pills in preference to all
other kinds.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-
MERSON, is considered sufficient

I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr.
Jos. Priestley Peters' Vegetable Antibiliary Pills, and con-
sider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by
Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and
the easiest taken.

Sweeps off thousands yearly, in the United States,
that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing
else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel
have attested their testimony to that effect.

Coughs and Colds,
neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of
the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try
them. They are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within
the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of
these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a
few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure
the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Con-
ference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the
verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope
of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him
immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health,
so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the
Gospel. He recommends them to all who are consump-
tive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the
greatest medicine in the known world. He has witness-
ed their effects on several others, and always with the
happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the
blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common
property of all, and in every family on the face of the
earth.

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a
few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up
by physicians and friends as a case of Consumption.
The first Lozenge gave her con-
siderable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere
in their use; and through the blessing of God they re-
stored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Barker, 97 Green st, was cured of a
very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only
5 Lozenges, when all other remedies had no effect on
him whatever.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with
a very hard, tight, cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood
and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Loz-
enges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks
restored him to perfect health. He says they are the
greatest medicine in the world.

When such clogmen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony,
Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott,
Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above,
sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public
need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are
Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die
of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffer-
ing, without the parent's knowing the cause—a little sug-
gesting worms etc. Hereby eating them up. Sher-
man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and
thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the
only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.
Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and
intense suffering and even death, without their ever
being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted
with them and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges
would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North W. Philadelphia, was ap-
plied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old,
had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as
large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen
that she could not walk or help herself, although she
could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebra-
ted doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit;
the father had spent all he could raise and was dis-
couraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing
more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out
of his misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of
worms, gave her Sherman's Worm Lozenges, and in
two days she returned with her beaming in her eyes,
and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The
first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one
living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were
discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count.
The child was literally eaten up with them—another
living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of
Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back
will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly.
What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's
Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a
few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.
The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a
sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back,
loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism,
lunacy, &c. &c.

Several persons have called at the warehouse, to
purchase.

express their surprise and thanks, at the almost mi-
raculous cure these plasters have effected.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an
old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheu-
matism, that he could scarcely help himself—these
plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45
pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing
20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough
Candy, price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sher-
man's Worm Candy, only 25 cents per box. Poor
Man's Plaster, only 1 1/2 cents a piece.

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schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. The